NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806. [*No.* 2291.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in sheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, some with *Ostervald's* Notes, at various prices, from 2 dollars and 50 cents, to 12 dollars. *Also,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings; prices from 1 dollar 25 cents, to 3 dollars 25 cts. *Also,*

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the most convenient Bible, for Family use, ever published, as the volumes are of a convenient size for use, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the use of aged persons, and of those who have weak eyes. Price of the four Vols. printed on a beautiful paper, and well bound, is 10 dollars.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, suitable for aged persons—and some very small, convenient for the pocket—*Also,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, some in octavo, on a large type, and some very small, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

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On the 21st of this Month, and possession given the 27th (if not previously disposed of at private Sale)

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S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

February 28, 1806.

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The 22d of the third Month next ensuing, at X *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

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SAMUEL THURSTON.

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And that the first Monday in April next, is the day fixed by the charter for the annual meeting of the stockholders: At which time a general attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors,

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Wickford, (R. I.) Feb. 24, 1806.

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HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

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Embellished with nine Plates; for sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury; price 75 Cents.

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GEORGE CARD,
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BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
South Corner of Market-Square.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinets; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.

14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store No. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

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No. 6, *Market-quare,*

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SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built o the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, January 30, 1806.

(Inserted by particular request.)

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, *of February* 6, 1806.

Philadelphia, February 4th, 1806.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

To all who love the prosperity of Zion, and are disposed to aid in propagating the Gospel among the Heathen.

THE Subscriber lately returned from a voyage to the East-Indies, touched in Europe, and was in London in August last, where he received from the Baptist Missionary Society in England for propagating the Gospel among the heathen, one thousand guineas, to be sent in the spring to the Missionaries in Bengal, for the purpose of printing the sacred Scriptures in one of the languages of that country. There are seven languages that the Missionaries there aim to translate and publish the Scriptures in.—They have made such progress in three of them that it is expected that the above sum will enable them to complete the work.—The money is now in the hands of ROBERT RALSTON, Esquire, of Philadelphia, who will forward it in due time. Should any individual, society, or congregation of people in the United States of America, be disposed to contribute to this good work, Mr. Ralston will gladly receive whatever may be sent to him for that purpose, and add to it the above sum, to be forwarded to the Missionaries at Serampore, near Calcutta.

(Signed) BENJAMIN WICKES, sen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1805.

WE whose names are underwritten, Ministers of the Gospel in the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that we are fully ascertained that the statement made by Capt. Wickes, in the foregoing advertisement, is perfectly correct. We also take the liberty respectfully to recommend to the pious and the liberal of all denominations of Christians, in the United States, an attention to the important objects which this advertisement holds up to their view. Nothing, it appears to us, can be more deeply interesting to a truly benevolent mind. The design contemplated, is not to disseminate the favourite tenets of any particular sect of Christians. It is to print and propagate, among a race of heathen who are sunk and degraded by the vilest and cruelest system of superstition and idolatry, *the pure word of eternal life contained in the holy Scriptures*, without any gloss or comment whatsoever. If this can be extensively effected, the happiest consequences may be expected to follow; since the natives of India, unlike most other pagans, are many of them able to read, and still more of them are disposed earnestly to listen to what the Bible contains. Even the amelioration of their condition in this life, by a knowledge and belief of the Scriptures, would be an event calculated to produce a lively joy, in every mind influenced by humanity: For their horrible superstition subjects them unceasingly to the most dreadful torments, and annually deprives a large number even of life itself.—But in addition to this, how interesting must be the thought to every truly pious mind, that many of these miserable creatures, by having a Bible in their hands, may not only better their worldly condition, but become truly converted unto God, and through the merits of the Saviour, be raised to eternal happiness and glory. Among the many objects which we know are now soliciting the patronage of the pious and the liberal, throughout our country, we cannot but think, that this deserves a marked attention. Nor can we forbear to add, that we have good reason to believe, that donations from the inhabitants of the United States, for the promotion of the design which has here been specified, would greatly animate and encourage the worthy men who are engaged in the translation of the Scriptures, by giving them a striking proof that their arduous work interests the feelings, and is accompanied by the good wishes of Christians, in every region to which the knowledge of it has extended.

Some other important considerations, which it is hoped will as much encourage the liberality of the public, as they animate the hopes and labours of the Missionaries in India, ought to be briefly stated. At Serampore, the immediate seat of the Mission, there are a type foundery and printing presses, together with a valuable library, consisting chiefly of books containing the various copies and readings of the Scriptures, with whatever can materially facilitate the labours of a translator. Learned natives can be procured to assist in the work; and the local situation of the mission is such as will render its distribution throughout India easy and immediate.—The Missionaries themselves, (among whom is the laborious, learned, and pious Mr. Carey, Professor of Oriental languages, in the college of Fort William, at Calcutta) have been so long engaged in studying language, and in translating, that the employment has become in a good degree habitual.

Seven languages are spoken in India: the *Ootkul*, which prevails among four millions of the inhabitants; the *Telinga* and *Kurnata*, each spoken by about seven millions; the *Mabaratta*, used by eight millions five hundred thousand; the *Tamul*, by upwards of nine millions; the *Hindostanee*, by at least forty-five millions; and the *Bengalee*, in which the translation is already completed, by a number of the inhabitants nearly equalling the population of the United States of America. The total of the benighted Idolaters of India, equals about the one eighth of the whole race of men now dwelling on our globe. How animating the prospect, that the Holy Bible, by the efforts of pious Christians in Europe and America, is likely soon to circulate among these millions of wretched people, by whom absurd and injurious *Veda's* and *Shasters* are now pronounced divine.

ASHBEL GREEN, *Senior pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church.*

J. HENRY C. HELMUTH, *Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.*

WILLIAM ROGERS, *Professor of English and belles letters in the university of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN HEY, *Pastor of the Independent Church.*

JOSEPH PILMORE, *Rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul's.*

JAMES GRAY, *Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.*

GEORGE POTTS, *Pastor of the 4th Presbyterian Church.*

WILLIAM WHITE, *Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church.*

JOSEPH SHAW, *Pastor-elect of the Associate Congregation.*

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, *Pastor of the German Reformed Church.*

JACOB J. JANEWAY, *Co-Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church.*

WILLIAM COLBERT, *Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. George.*

WILLIAM STAUGHTON, *Minister of the 1st Baptist Church.*

*** It is respectfully suggested, that as the season for the departure of the Calcutta ships is fast approaching, whatever is done to promote the design which has been specified above, must be done without delay; and it is requested, that the donations or collections which shall be made throughout the Union, may be forwarded to any of the under-mentioned gentlemen, who will remit them to Mr. Ralston.

The *Rev. Dr. Rodgers*, the *Rev. Mr. Williams*, New-York; the *Rev. Dr. Stillman*, the *Rev. Dr. Eckley*, Boston; the *Rev. Joseph Buckminster*, Portsmouth, N. H. the *Rev. Dr. Dwight*, New-Haven; *Mr. Gaudalet*, Hartford, Conn.; the *Rev. Mr. M'Whorter*, Newark, N. J.; the *Rev. Mr. Clark*, New-Brunswick; the *Rev. Mr. Ingles*, the *Rev. Mr. Richards*, Baltimore; *Joseph Nourse, Esq.* Register of the U. S. Washington; the *Rev. Dr. Muir*, Alexandria; the *Rev. Mr. Grigsby*, Norfolk; the *Rev. Dr. Furman*, the *Rev. Dr. Keith*, Charleston, the *Rev. Mr. Clarkson*, the *Rev. Mr. Clay*, the *Rev. Mr. Holcombe*, Savannah.

N. B. *The Printers of Newspapers, who shall insert the above, will have the satisfaction to reflect, that they have lent their aid to promote the cause of piety and benevolence.*

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

THE following affecting story is extracted from the *Female Revolutionary Plutarch*, a work which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful subversion of monarchy and morals in France, the consequences of which will long be a source of trouble and misery to every part of Europe.

"Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of *Marianne Des Hayes*. She had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive these dreadful times and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

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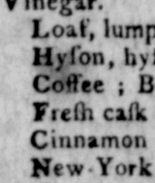

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(Signed) BENJAMIN WICKES, sen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1805.

WE whose names are underwritten, Ministers of the Gospel in the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that we are fully ascertained that the statement made by Capt. Wickes, in the foregoing advertisement, is perfectly correct. We also take the liberty respectfully to recommend to the pious and the liberal of all denominations of Christians, in the United States, an attention to the important objects which this advertisement holds up to their view. Nothing, it appears to us, can be more deeply interesting to a truly benevolent mind. The design contemplated, is not to disseminate the favourite tenets of any particular sect of Christians. It is to print and propagate, among a race of heathen who are sunk and degraded by the vilest and cruelest system of superstition and idolatry, *the pure word of eternal life contained in the holy Scriptures*, without any gloss or comment whatsoever. If this can be extensively effected, the happiest consequences may be expected to follow; since the natives of India, unlike most other pagans, are many of them able to read, and still more of them are disposed earnestly to listen to what the Bible contains. Even the amelioration of their condition in this life, by a knowledge and belief of the Scriptures, would be an event calculated to produce a lively joy, in every mind influenced by humanity: For their horrible superstition subjects them unceasingly to the most dreadful torments, and annually deprives a large number even of life itself.—But in addition to this, how interesting must be the thought to every truly pious mind, that many of these miserable creatures, by having a Bible in their hands, may not only better their worldly condition, but become truly converted unto God, and through the merits of the Saviour, be raised to eternal happiness and glory. Among the many objects which we know are now soliciting the patronage of the pious and the liberal, throughout our country, we cannot but think, that this deserves a marked attention. Nor can we forbear to add, that we have good reason to believe, that donations from the inhabitants of the United States, for the promotion of the design which has here been specified, would greatly animate and encourage the worthy men who are engaged in the translation of the Scriptures, by giving them a striking proof that their arduous work interests the feelings, and is accompanied by the good wishes of Christians, in every region to which the knowledge of it has extended.

Some other important considerations, which it is hoped will as much encourage the liberality of the public, as they animate the hopes and labours of the Missionaries in India, ought to be briefly stated. At Serampore, the immediate seat of the Mission, there are a type foundery and printing presses, together with a valuable library, consisting chiefly of books containing the various copies and readings of the Scriptures, with whatever can materially facilitate the labours of a translator. Learned natives can be procured to assist in the work; and the local situation of the mission is such as will render its distribution throughout India easy and immediate.—The Missionaries themselves (among whom is the laborious, learned, and pious Mr. Carey, Professor of Oriental languages, in the college of Fort William, at Calcutta) have been so long engaged in studying language, and in translating, that the employment has become in a good degree habitual.

Seven languages are spoken in India: the *Ootkul*, which prevails among four millions of the inhabitants; the *Telinga* and *Kurnata*, each spoken by about seven millions; the *Mabaratta*, used by eight millions five hundred thousand; the *Tamul*, by upwards of nine millions; the *Hindostanee*, by at least forty-five millions; and the *Bengalee*, in which the translation is already completed, by a number of the inhabitants nearly equalling the population of the United States of America. The total of the benighted Idolaters of India, equals about the one eighth of the whole race of men now dwelling on our globe. How animating the prospect, that the Holy Bible, by the efforts of pious Christians in Europe and America, is likely soon to circulate among these millions of wretched people, by whom absurd and injurious *Veda's* and *Shasters* are now pronounced divine.

ASHBEL GREEN, *Senior pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church.*

J. HENRY C. HELMUTH, *Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.*

WILLIAM ROGERS, *Professor of English and belles letters in the university of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN HEY, *Pastor of the Independent Church.*

JOSEPH PILMORE, *Rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul's.*

JAMES GRAY, *Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.*

GEORGE POTTS, *Pastor of the 4th Presbyterian Church.*

WILLIAM WHITE, *Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church.*

JOSEPH SHAW, *Pastor-elect of the Associate Congregation.*

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, *Pastor of the German Reformed Church.*

JACOB J. JANEWAY, *Co-Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church.*

WILLIAM COLBERT, *Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. George.*

WILLIAM STAUGHTON, *Minister of the 1st Baptist Church.*

*** It is respectfully suggested, that as the season for the departure of the Calcutta ships is fast approaching, whatever is done to promote the design which has been specified above, must be done without delay: and it is requested, that the donations or collections which shall be made throughout the Union, may be forwarded to any of the under-mentioned gentlemen, who will remit them to Mr. Ralston.

The *Rev. Dr. Rodgers*, the *Rev. Mr. Williams*, New-York; the *Rev. Dr. Stillman*, the *Rev. Dr. Eckley*, Boston; the *Rev. Joseph Buckminster*, Portsmouth, N. H. the *Rev. Dr. Dwight*, New-Haven; *Mr. Gaudalet*, Hartford, Conn.; the *Rev Mr. M'Whorter*, Newark, N. J.; the *Rev. Mr. Clark*, New-Brunswick; the *Rev. Mr. Ingles*, the *Rev. Mr. Richards*, Baltimore; *Joseph Nourse, Esq.* Register of the U. S. Washington; the *Rev. Dr. Muir*, Alexandria; the *Rev. Mr. Grigsby*, Norfolk; the *Rev. Dr. Furman*, the *Rev. Dr. Keith*, Charleston, the *Rev. Mr. Clarkson*, the *Rev. Mr. Clay*, the *Rev. Mr. Holcombe*, Savannah.

N. B. *The Printers of Newspapers, who shall insert the above, will have the satisfaction to reflect that they have lent their aid to promote the cause of piety and benevolence.*

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

THE following affecting story is extracted from the *Female Revolutionary Plutarch*, a work which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful subversion of monarchy and morals in France, the consequences of which will long be a source of trouble and misery to every part of Europe.

"Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of *Marianne Des Hayes*. She had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive these dreadful times and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

"The French revolutionary aſſaſſins, calling themſelves Republicans, had murdered in one day her grand-father and grandmother, two aunts, her father, her mother, two brothers, and a ſiſter, with her huſband.—She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the aſſaſſins of her family ſeized and occupied without moleſtation.—All theſe terrible diſaſters overtook her before ſhe was fourteen. In vain did ſhe look for conſolation from religion, for the ſupport of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all ſhut, the prieſts all baniſhed or murdered. All who eſteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had ſhared their fate; and the calamities which oppreſſed every claſs of ſociety, hardened the hearts of even the moſt tender. Selfiſhneſs, fear or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Thoſe who were encompaſſed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and aſſaſſins, with famine, death and deſolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themſelves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own exiſtence. They all numbered their days like reſpited criminals, over whoſe head the ſword of the law was ſuſpended by a hair, and whom it threatened to ſtrike every moment.

"Thus ſituated, poor Marianne preſented herſelf before thoſe ſanguinary judges by whoſe ferocity ſhe had become a ſolitary, hopeleſs, deſtitute, and almoſt ſtarving outcaſt of ſociety. Theſe barbarians had, after a ſitting of three hours, juſt ſentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined, and 132 to be ſhot. They were going to dine in peace with their accomplices, tools and proſtitutes, when Marianne called out to them, 'Citizens, for charity's ſake, accept of one more victim! You have already diſpatched my grand parents, my parents, my brothers, my ſiſters, and relatives. Of three generations of my family, I am the only ſurvivor! What can I do alone in the world? I deteſt myſelf and the univerſe. Put a period to my wretchedneſs. For humanity's ſake, condemn me to death!' It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears that ſhe thus addreſſed them. Courchand, one of the judges, and the moſt humane of thoſe monſters, obſerved that ſhe was too young for their tribunal. 'Oh!' ſaid ſhe, 'you have executed many much younger; why ſhould you ſpare me? Only tell me by what act I can merit death; I ſhall perpetrate it inſtantly.' 'Well' anſwered the Preſident Parien, ironically, 'if you call out Vive le Roi, your buſineſs ſhall be done at once, and you ſhall ſoon be diſpatched.' The hall immediately reſounded with her voice, crying out, Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! 'Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics,' ſaid Parien to the gens d'armes. 'Oh! how happy you make me returned Marianne. 'God be praiſed! I ſhall no longer ſee or ſuffer from all theſe enormities.' She flew towards the ſcaffold, embraced the executioner, and aſked him eagerly to let her die firſt. 'I am,' ſaid ſhe, 'the moſt miſerable being on earth, and ſhall be the moſt happy in heaven.' In half a minute, her head was ſeperated from her body, and ſhe was a corpſe.

"Before ſhe went to the tribunal, ſhe had diſtributed among other diſtreſſed orphans every thing ſhe had, even part of her wearing apparel, preſerving only enough to cover herſelf decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons, in 1796, ſhe was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman noſe, fair hair and an elegant ſhape. Her face, if not flattered by the artiſt, was one of the moſt handſome of her ſex, expreſſive of melancholy, but alſo of reſignation."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Feb.* 14, 1806.

THE unanimous paſſage of the firſt Reſolution, introduced by Gen. Smith, on the ſubject of captures and condemnations, under Britiſh orders, has been noticed.

The ſecond Reſolution, paſſed in theſe words: "Reſolved that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to *demand the reſtoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of ſuch American citizens, for their loſſes and damages ſuſtained by theſe captures and condemnations; and to* enter into ſuch arrangements with the Britiſh Government, on this and all other differences ſubſiſting between the two nations, (and particularly reſpecting the impreſſment of American ſeamen) as may be conſiſtent with the honor and intereſts of the United States, and manifeſt their earneſt deſire to obtain for themſelves and their citizens by amicable negociation, that juſtice to which they are entitled."

A debate enſued on this Reſolution—the words "*and inſist upon,*" which was firſt reported, were eraſed, and various attempts were made to amend the reſidue.—It finally paſſed. Yeas 23—Nays 7. [☞ *Meſſrs. J. Smith, Bradley, and others, were opposed to the resolution, because the ground taken was not high enough; and that vigorous measures ought to precede negotiation.* Meſſrs. Tracy, Adams, Logan, Pickering, Kitchell, *and others, advocated the resolution, on the ground, that a further attempt to negotiate ought to be made before a resort to warlike measures.*

The third reſolution, reſpecting the non-importation, &c. is not yet acted upon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 13.

A bill authorizing a long credit for lands ſold to G. Rapp, and others, in Indiana, for the cultivation of the vine, after a very long debate, paſſed to a third reading. [☞ *It appears that the petitioners are about* 3000 *Wirtemburg emigrants, who have congregated for the purpose of raising the vine in the United States.—Being poor, they petitioned for a credit for twelve years. for* 23 000 *acres of land, at* 2 *dollars per acre. They are bound to plant* 9000 *plants the first year, and* 3000 *annually. The bill was opposed by* Meſſrs. Gregg, Olin, Maſon, Jackſon, Crowninſhield, &c. *and advocated by* Meſſrs. M'Creery, Findley, Conrad, Sloan, Bedinger, Lyon, Holland, &c. Mr. Sloan *said,* "Though I drink no wine myſelf, I have no wiſh to prevent others; for I think it may often be ſerviceable." Mr. Smilie *said,* "I cannot ſay that I drink no wine, for I certainly do when I can get it.—Nor do I object to the petitioners becauſe they are foreigners; for I am an European, fled from oppreſſion, and a great part of Pennſylvania is ſettled with ſuch characters."]

The Poſt-Maſter-General's annual report was received.

The bill for the relief of Gen. Hull, Governor, Judge Woodland, and Stanley Griſwold, Secretary, of Indiana, paſſed. [☞ *This bill grants them Three Hundred Dollars each, in addition to their salaries.*]

A bill appropriating 1000 dollars for augmenting the Congreſſional Library paſſed.

Friday, February 14.

The bill in favor of G. Rapp, and others, was again called up. It was moved the bill be recommitted. Mr. Jackſon oppoſed the bill.—He ſaid when Virginia ceded the lands in queſtion to the United States, ſhe did it for the common benefit of the Union, which would be violated by thus granting the land to foreigners.

Mr. Smilie ſaid—"A new argument indeed is brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia. We can hardly turn round without ſomehow invading the rights of Virginia: If we talk of building a bridge or erecting a dam, at once the rights of Virginia are invaded: if we wiſh to diſpoſe of ſome of our public land in the Weſt, as we think proper, the rights of Virginia are invaded. Virginia claimed lands ſtretching to the north pole;—ſhe took what ſhe wanted, and gave a quit claim to the United States for the reſt." After conſiderable debate, the bill was recommitted, 62 to 53.

Mr. Chandler preſented a petition for a Light-Houſe at the entrance of Paſſamaquoddy.—Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 17.

The bill declaring Jerſey, in the State of New-Jerſey, a port of delivery, and for erecting a light-houſe on Wood-Iſland, or Fletcher's Neck, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, having paſſed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill authoriſing George Rapp, and his aſſociates, to locate a townſhip of land in the Indiana territory.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the firſt payment was to be made in four, inſtead of ſix years.

On motion of Mr. Leib, an amendment was made requiring the location to be made before the 1ſt day of January next.

Mr. Clark though oppoſed to the principle of the bill, thought, if it paſſed, the ſettlers would not be embarraſsed by any obligations to cultivate the vine. He therefore moved to ſtrike out that part of the bill which relates to this object.

Motion loſt—ayes 42—noes 51.

Mr. Crowninſhield moved ſo to amend the bill as to charge the intereſt on the ſix laſt payments, from the expiration of the four years when the firſt payment is required to be made.

Motion loſt.

After a variety of other motions to modify the proviſions of the bill, moſt of which were negatived, the committee roſe, and reported their agreement to the bill.

The Houſe immediately took the report into conſideration. After various motions to amend the bill, moſt of which were diſagreed to, a motion ſimilar to that made in the committee by Mr. Crowinſhield, was made. When; without deciding upon it, the Houſe about 4 o'clock adjourned.

Tuesday, February 18.

The Houſe took up the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday. When the yeas and nays were taken on the amendment propoſed to the bill authoriſing George Rapp and his aſſociates, to locate a townſhip in the Indiana territory—requiring the payment of intereſt on all the inſtalments except the firſt, which was carried—Ayes 60—nays 44. When the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to day.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, furniſhing the information called for by a reſolution of the 24th ult. relative to the expenditures on the various fortifications of the United States, and thoſe on the navy yards; which was referred to a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

A bill to empower George Rapp, and his aſſociates to purchaſe a tract of land, was read the third time—On the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs, the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 46—nays 46.

The ſpeaker declared himſelf to be with the nays, the bill was loſt.

Wednesday, February 19.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amended bill for laying a duty of ten dollars on every ſlave imported into the United States.

Various amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

As the bill now ſtands, it provides, in caſe of ſmuggling ſlaves into the United States, that the veſſel in which they are brought ſhall be forfeited. It is ſilent with regard to the forfeiture or liberation of the ſlaves.

Friday, February 21.

The bill for increaſing the ſalaries of the Judges of the territory of Orleans was read the third time, and rejected. Yeas 45—Nays 68.

The bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and R. E. Griffith, was read the third time and paſſed—Yeas 69—Nays 40.

A bill was received from the Senate, to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and a certain part of the iſland of St. Domingo.

This bill prohibits all commercial intercourſe between citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and any part of the iſland of St. Domingo not in the poſſeſſion and under the acknowledged government of France; in violation of this proviſion, the veſſel and cargo are to be forfeited. It is limited to one year, and the Preſident is authoriſed at any intermediate time to take off the reſtraints and prohibitions.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 15, 1806.

Wilmington again in Aſhes.

ON Tueſday laſt this truly unfortunate town was once more viſited by that worſt of all calamities FIRE, which has laid in ruins its moſt valuable and beautiful parts. About two o'clock in the morning of that day, the bake-houſe occupied by John B. Gamache, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, immedately oppoſite the Printing-Office, was diſcovered to be inveloped in flames, and before the alarm became general, and the citizens could aſſemble, communicated to an adjoining two ſtory wooden building which was ſo far conſumed as to defy all exertion to check the progreſs of the devouring element to the elegant new brick houſe of John Lord to the eaſt, and Dr. N. Hill's on the weſt; from thence it extended northwardly thro' that whole ſquare, down Market-ſtreet to the river, up Front-ſtreet on both ſides to Princeſs ſtreet, and thence up that ſtreet on both ſides to Second ſtreet; and in this extenſive range the only buildings which eſcaped are Mr. John Martin's, corner of Front and Princeſs-ſtreets, a ſmall wooden building of Major Walker, corner of Princeſs and Second ſtreets, two fire proof warehouſes back of Market-ſtreet near the wharf, owned by Meſſrs. Richard Bradley and Alexander Hoſſer, and a warehouſe on Princeſs ſtreet belonging to the eſtate of Peter Mailet. The unfortunate ſituation of the Court-Houſe (in the centre of the ſmall ſquare formed by the interſection of Market and Front ſtreets, with a *wooden roof*, exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) required every exertion at that point, to prevent the fire from croſſing Market ſtreet. We rejoice and are grateful for the ſucceſs of that exertion, by which alone what remains of the town to the ſouthward was ſaved.

The amount of loſs ſuſtained cannot be computed at leſs than one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars. The number of dwelling houſes, warehouſes and ſtores deſtroyed, is about 70, and the loſs in goods, no doubt, very great. There were upwards of 70 bales of cotton, (purchaſed on account of a houſe in New-York) and a number of other valuable articles, conſumed in the new brick ſtore of Wilkings, Scott, and Co.

The friendly and prompt aſſiſtance rendered at this diſtreſſing time, by the ſtrangers. Captains of veſſels and their crews, will be remembered by the citizens of Wilmington with gratitude.

While the editor bewails this ſad cataſtrophe and laments its conſequences to many of his fellow-citizens, he has cauſe to rejoice and be thankful, that he is not among the number of unfortunate ſufferers. The only injury he ſuſtained was the derangement of his printing apparatus in the hurry of moving, which will neceſſarily preclude the publication of the Wilmington Gazette next week.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

As the friends of the adminiſtration have not thought proper to attempt any kind of vindication of the conduct of government reſpecting the Leander; and as no information is given to the merchants to relieve their fears for the ſafety of their property in Spaniſh ports, would it not be a good precautionary meaſure for our mercantile citizens generally to addreſs the Preſident on the ſubject, to know whether any effectual meaſures have been taken to prevent the miſchief which muſt inevitably enſue from any aggreſſion committed by the Leander. It is not doubted that the Spaniards are already apprized of the expedition, and that upon the firſt attack, every American veſſel and every ſpecies of American property will be ſeized, and muſt, in all probability, remain locked up, till orders for liberating them can be procured from the government of Spain. An event of this kind would be very ſeriouſly felt by every deſcription of people in this country: and, unleſs ſome effectual means are *immediately* adopted to prevent it, it may come upon us as inſtantaneouſly as a ſhock of electricity. Whether government were apprized of the nature and object of the expedition from the commencement is a queſtion which we will not take upon us to decide; but that they are *now* fully apprized of it is certain, and the country have a right to know, whether any, and what ſteps are taken to ward off the fatal conſequences.

SECRET SESSION.

The public may rely, that the ſubject diſcuſſed, and the Bill which paſſed the Houſe and Senate, during their ſecret ſittings, was neither more nor leſs than "*a Bill to appropriate TWO MILLIONS of Dollars, to enable Mr.* Jefferſon *to purchase the Floridas of Spain.*" And this too, after it has been ſo repeatedly declared by THE PRESIDENT and his papers, that by the fifteen millions *Louiſiana* treaty purchaſe, we acquired a juſt title to all the lands Eaſtward of the *Miſſiſippi*, as far as the *Pedido*, and onwards. The public may rely on this fact.

February 28.

We learn from Waſhington that two reſolutions have paſſed the Senate of the United States—The firſt declaratory of our neutral rights—The ſecond adviſing the appointment of two Envoys to the Court of St. James, to adjuſt the exiſting differences between the United States and Great-Britain.

It is ſaid Government has ordered ſuits to be commenced againſt the individuals concerned in the expedition of the ſhip Leander, from New-York.

We underſtand ſome of the Inſurance Companies in this city have refuſed to inſure Spaniſh riſks without a reſervation againſt ſeizures in port.

Accounts from Havanna ſtate, that a prohibition had been laid there on the exportation of ſugar.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

We are informed, that letters are received in town, mentioning, that an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on board of an American frigate in the Mediterranean.—A captain of marines is ſaid to have been run through the body with a ſword, and killed, by an officer of high rank in the navy, for having remonſtrated to his ſuperior on the impropriety of his ordering one of the marines to be flogged.

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday morning in the ſchooner Mary-Ann, in 18 days from St. Kitts, informs, that the ſecond December Packet had arrived at Barbadoes, with London news, (if he recollects right,) to the 23d of Dec. London papers of which date had been received at St. Kitts, containing the following important information.

"That General Craig from Malta, with about 6000 Britiſh troops and 30,000 Ruſſians from Corfu, had landed on the Venetian territory, turned the right wing of Maſſena's army, who was purſuing the Archduke Charles; a bloody action enſued, the French were defeated, and Maſſena killed.—That two Ruſſian armies, amounting to 160,000 men, had joined the Emperor of Germany near Olmutz.—That Bonaparte, (whoſe army were in great want of ſupplies) was retreating in the greateſt confuſion.—That the King of Pruſſia had marched a large army into Franconia—And, that a conſiderable Pruſſian force had joined the Britiſh army in the Electorate of Hanover." We have given this ſtory exactly as we received it. In the New-York Gazette of Thurſday we copied from a St. Kitts paper of the 9th of Feb. news nearly ſimilar to the above.—Our readers will make their own comments.

It is certain that there is an Engliſh and a French fleet in the Weſt-Indies, of nearly equal ſtrength.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 4.

HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE.

We have received from a friend, a Barbadoes paper of a late date, giving an account of the entire defeat of Bonaparte's army, but the account is verbal, and perhaps ought not to command full confidence. The particulars are—the Capt. of a neutral veſſel, which left Carlyhaven the 14th December, reports that two days before he ſailed, an Engliſh Meſſenger paſſed through that place, who left the armies, we know not what day, but it was after the allied armies had retreated. The Ruſſians had entrenched themſelves between Brunn and Kornenberg, where they were attacked by Bonaparte's Army, commanded by himſelf. During the conteſt, the Ruſſians were joined by 15,000 more of their

" The French revolutionary assassins, sailing themselves Republicans, had murdered in one day her grand-father and grandmother, two aunts, her father, her mother, two brothers, and a sister, with her husband.—She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation.—All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation from religion, for the support of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had shared their fate; and the calamities which oppressed every class of society, hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death and desolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days like respited criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom it threatened to strike every moment.

" Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before those sanguinary judges by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined, and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace with their accomplices, tools and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them, 'Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one more victim! You have already dispatched my grand parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters, and relatives. Of three generations of my family, I am the only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself and the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake, condemn me to death!' It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears that she thus addressed them. Courchand, one of the judges, and the most humane of those monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. Oh!' said she, 'you have executed many much younger; why should you spare me? Only tell me by what act I can merit death; I shall perpetrate it instantly.' 'Well' answered the President Parien, ironically, 'if you call out Vive le Roi, your business shall be done at once, and you shall soon be dispatched.' The hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out, Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! 'Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics,' said Parien to the gens d'armes. 'Oh! how happy you make me returned Marianne. 'God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from all these enormities.' She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and asked him eagerly to let her die first. 'I am,' said she, 'the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in heaven.' In half a minute, her head was seperated from her body, and she was a corpse.

" Before she went to the tribunal, she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover herself decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons, in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman nose, fair hair and an elegant shape. Her face, if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Feb.* 14, 1806.

THE unanimous passage of the first Resolution, introduced by Gen. Smith, on the subject of captures and condemnations, under British orders, has been noticed.

The second Resolution, passed in these words: "Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to *demand the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to* enter into such arrangements with the British Government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negociation, that justice to which they are entitled."

A debate ensued on this Resolution—the words "*and insist upon*," which was first reported, were erased, and various attempts were made to amend the residue.—It finally passed. Yeas 23—Nays 7. [☞ *Messrs. J. Smith, Bradley, and others, were opposed to the resolution, because the ground taken was not high enough; and that vigorous measures ought to precede negotiation.* Messrs. Tracy, Adams, Logan, Pickering, Kitchell, *and others, advocated the resolution, on the ground, that a further attempt to negotiate ought to be made before a resort to warlike measures.*

The third resolution, respecting the non-importation, &c. is not yet acted upon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 13.

A bill authorizing a long credit for lands sold to G. Rapp, and others, in Indiana, for the cultivation of the vine, after a very long debate, passed to a third reading. [☞ *It appears that the petitioners are about* 3000 *Wirtemburg emigrants, who have congregated for the purpose of raising the vine in the United States.—Being poor, they petitioned for a credit for twelve years, for* 23 000 *acres of land, at* 2 *dollars per acre. They are bound to plant* 9000 *plants the first year, and* 3000 *annually. The bill was opposed by* Messrs. Gregg, Olin, Mason, Jackson, Crowninshield, &c. *and advocated by* Messrs. M'Creery, Findley, Conrad, Sloan, Bedinger, Lyon, Holland, &c. Mr. Sloan *said,* "Though I drink no wine myself, I have no wish to prevent others; for I think it may often be serviceable." Mr. Smilie *said,* "I cannot say that I drink no wine, for I certainly do when I can get it.—Nor do I object to the petitioners because they are foreigners; for I am an European, fled from oppression, and a great part of Pennsylvania is settled with such characters."]

The Post-Master-General's annual report was received.

The bill for the relief of Gen. Hull, Governor, Judge Woodland, and Stanley Griswold, Secretary, of Indiana, passed. [☞ *This bill grants them Three Hundred Dollars each, in addition to their salaries.*]

A bill appropriating 1000 dollars for augmenting the Congressional Library passed.

Friday, February 14.

The bill in favor of G. Rapp, and others, was again called up. It was moved the bill be recommitted. Mr. Jackson opposed the bill.—He said when Virginia ceded the lands in question to the United States, she did it for the common benefit of the Union, which would be violated by thus granting the land to foreigners.

Mr. Smilie said—" A new argument indeed is brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia. We can hardly turn round without somehow invading the rights of Virginia: If we talk of building a bridge or erecting a dam, at once the rights of Virginia are invaded: if we wish to dispose of some of our public land in the West, as we think proper, the rights of Virginia are invaded. Virginia claimed lands stretching to the north pole;—she took what she wanted, and gave a quit claim to the United States for the rest." After considerable debate, the bill was recommitted, 62 to 53.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition for a Light-House at the entrance of Passamaquoddy.—Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 17.

The bill declaring Jersey, in the State of New-Jersey, a port of delivery, and for erecting a light-house on Wood-Island, or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill authorising George Rapp, and his associates, to locate a township of land in the Indiana territory.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the first payment was to be made in four, instead of six years.

On motion of Mr. Leib, an amendment was made requiring the location to be made before the 1st day of January next.

Mr. Clark though opposed to the principle of the bill, thought, if it passed, the settlers would not be embarrassed by any obligations to cultivate the vine. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the bill which relates to this object.

Motion lost—ayes 42—noes 51.

Mr. Crowninshield moved so to amend the bill as to charge the interest on the six last payments, from the expiration of the four years when the first payment is required to be made.

Motion lost.

After a variety of other motions to modify the provisions of the bill, most of which were negatived, the committee rose, and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately took the report into consideration. After various motions to amend the bill, most of which were disagreed to, a motion similar to that made in the committee by Mr. Crowinshield, was made. When; without deciding upon it, the House about 4 o'clock adjourned.

Tuesday, February 18.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday. When the yeas and nays were taken on the amendment proposed to the bill authorising George Rapp and his associates, to locate a township in the Indiana territory—requiring the payment of interest on all the instalments except the first, which was carried—Ayes 60—nays 44. When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

A message was received from the President of the United States, furnishing the information called for by a resolution of the 24th ult. relative to the expenditures on the various fortifications of the United States, and those on the navy yards; which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill to empower George Rapp, and his associates to purchase a tract of land, was read the third time—On the question, shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 46—nays 46.

The speaker declared himself to be with the nays, the bill was lost.

Wednesday, February 19.

The House took into consideration the amended bill for laying a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

Various amendments were made, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

As the bill now stands, it provides, in case of smuggling slaves into the United States, that the vessel in which they are brought shall be forfeited. It is silent with regard to the forfeiture or liberation of the slaves.

Friday, February 21.

The bill for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the territory of Orleans was read the third time, and rejected. Yeas 45—Nays 63.

The bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and R. E. Griffith, was read the third time and passed—Yeas 69—Nays 40.

A bill was received from the Senate, to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and a certain part of the island of St. Domingo.

This bill prohibits all commercial intercourse between citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and any part of the island of St. Domingo not in the possession and under the acknowledged government of France; in violation of this provision, the vessel and cargo are to be forfeited. It is limited to one year, and the President is authorised at any intermediate time to take off the restraints and prohibitions.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 15, 1806.

Wilmington again in Ashes.

ON Tuesday last this truly unfortunate town was once more visited by that worst of all calamities FIRE, which has laid in ruins its most valuable and beautiful parts. About two o'clock in the morning of that day, the bake-house occupied by John B. Gamache, on the north side of Market street, immedately opposite the Printing-Office, was discovered to be inveloped in flames, and before the alarm became general, and the citizens could assemble, communicated to an adjoining two story wooden building which was so far consumed as to defy all exertion to check the progress of the devouring element to the elegant new brick house of John Lord to the east, and Dr. N. Hill's on the west; from thence it extended northwardly thro' that whole square, down Market-street to the river, up Front-street on both sides to Princess street, and thence up that street on both sides to Second street; and in this extensive range the only buildings which escaped are Mr. John Martin's, corner of Front and Princess-streets, a small wooden building of Major Walker, corner of Princess and Second streets, two fire proof warehouses back of Market-street near the wharf, owned by Messrs. Richard Bradley and Alexander Hosler, and a warehouse on Princess street belonging to the estate of Peter Mailet. The unfortunate situation of the Court-House (in the centre of the small square formed by the intersection of Market and Front streets, with a *wooden roof*, exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) required every exertion at that point, to prevent the fire from crossing Market street. We rejoice and are grateful for the success of that exertion, by which alone what remains of the town to the southward was saved.

The amount of loss sustained cannot be computed at less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of dwelling houses, warehouses and stores destroyed, is about 70, and the loss in goods, no doubt, very great. There were upwards of 70 bales of cotton, (purchased on account of a house in New-York) and a number of other valuable articles, consumed in the new brick store of Wilkings, Scott, and Co.

The friendly and prompt assistance rendered at this distressing time, by the strangers. Captains of vessels and their crews, will be remembered by the citizens of Wilmington with gratitude.

While the editor bewails this sad catastrophe and laments its consequences to many of his fellow-citizens, he has cause to rejoice and be thankful, that he is not among the number of unfortunate sufferers. The only injury he sustained was the derangement of his printing apparatus in the hurry of moving, which will necessarily preclude the publication of the Wilmington Gazette next week.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

As the friends of the administration have not thought proper to attempt any kind of vindication of the conduct of government respecting the Leander; and as no information is given to the merchants to relieve their fears for the safety of their property in Spanish ports, would it not be a good precautionary measure for our mercantile citizens generally to address the President on the subject, to know whether any effectual measures have been taken to prevent the mischief which must inevitably ensue from any aggression committed by the Leander. It is not doubted that the Spaniards are already apprized of the expedition, and that upon the first attack, every American vessel and every species of American property will be seized, and must, in all probability, remain locked up, till orders for liberating them can be procured from the government of Spain. An event of this kind would be very seriously felt by every description of people in this country: and, unless some effectual means are *immediately* adopted to prevent it, it may come upon us as instantaneously as a shock of electricity. Whether government were apprized of the nature and object of the expedition from the commencement is a question which we will not take upon us to decide; but that they are *now* fully apprized of it is certain, and the country have a right to know, whether any, and what steps are taken to ward off the fatal consequences.

SECRET SESSION.

The public may rely, that the subject discussed, and the Bill which passed the House and Senate, during their secret sittings, was neither more nor less than "*a Bill to appropriate TWO MILLIONS of Dollars, to enable Mr.* Jefferson *to purchase the Floridas of Spain.*" And this too, after it has been so repeatedly declared by THE PRESIDENT and his papers, that by the fifteen millions *Louisiana* treaty purchase, we acquired a just title to all the lands Eastward of the *Missisippi*, as far as the *Pedido*, and onwards. The public may rely on this fact.

February 28.

We learn from Washington that two resolutions have passed the Senate of the United States—The first declaratory of our neutral rights—The second advising the appointment of two Envoys to the Court of St. James, to adjust the existing differences between the United States and Great-Britain.

It is said Government has ordered suits to be commenced against the individuals concerned in the expedition of the ship Leander, from New-York.

We understand some of the Insurance Companies in this city have refused to insure Spanish risks without a reservation against seizures in port.

Accounts from Havanna state, that a prohibition had been laid there on the exportation of sugar.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

We are informed, that letters are received in town, mentioning, that an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on board of an American frigate in the Mediterranean.—A captain of marines is said to have been run through the body with a sword, and killed, by an officer of high rank in the navy, for having remonstrated to his superior on the impropriety of his ordering one of the marines to be flogged.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning in the schooner Mary-Ann, in 18 days from St. Kitts, informs, that the second December Packet had arrived at Barbadoes, with London news, (if he recollects right,) to the 23d of Dec. London papers of which date had been received at St. Kitts, containing the following important information.

" That General Craig from Malta, with about 6000 British troops and 30 000 Russians from Corfu, had landed on the Venetian territory, turned the right wing of Massena's army, who was pursuing the Archduke Charles; a bloody action ensued, the French were defeated, and Massena killed.—That two Russian armies, amounting to 160,000 men, had joined the Emperor of Germany near Olmutz.—That Bonaparte, (whose army were in great want of supplies) was retreating in the greatest confusion.—That the King of Prussia had marched a large army into Franconia—And, that a considerable Prussian force had joined the British army in the Electorate of Hanover." We have given this story exactly as we received it. In the New-York Gazette of Thursday we copied from a St. Kitts paper of the 9th of Feb. news nearly similar to the above.—Our readers will make their own comments.

It is certain that there is an English and a French fleet in the West-Indies, of nearly equal strength.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 4.

HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE.

We have received from a friend, a Barbadoes paper of a late date, giving an account of the entire defeat of Bonaparte's army, but the account is verbal, and perhaps ought not to command full confidence. The particulars are—the Capt. of a neutral vessel, which left Cuxhaven the 14th December, reports that two days before he sailed, an English Messenger passed through that place, who left the armies, we know not what day, but it was after the allied armies had retreated. The Russians had entrenched themselves between Brunn and Kornenberg, where they were attacked by Bonaparte's Army, commanded by himself. During the contest, the Russians were joined by 15,000 more of their

own troops and 10,000 Swedes. When they were a *third time* attacked by the French army; a most obstinate and bloody battle ensued which lasted *three successive days*. The whole French army eventually gave way.—Bonaparte was endeavouring to return to Vienna with his defeated army, but was closely pursued by the Russians.

The Austrians attacked the left wing of Bonaparte's Army under Murat, where they are stated to have gained considerable advantage. The Messenger added that when he left the field of battle, the fate of the campaign was considered as nearly decided, *by the complete defeat of the French.*

FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1806.

"Strange as it may appear, our wise President who not long since *could do nothing wrong* now can do nothing to please his party, as a party. Better had it been for him had he never employed Callender to vilify our worthies, by which and such like means he rose to power; better for him, had he remained in utter obscurity, for he must suffer an awful downfall! He is becoming very unpopular with all parties.

"Col. Burr is again in the city. Whether he or Mr. King will go to Europe is uncertain.

"Letters were received lately from the Mediterranean, stating that Commodore Rodgers had killed Capt. Gale of the Marines! for remonstrating with him, on a severe punishment inflicted on a marine. I give you only report. Gale remonstrated warmly on the impropriety of the punishment. The Commodore struck him; they closed and were parted by an officer. Gale said there was a time for all things, and when they arrived in the United States, he hoped the Commodore would give him the satisfaction he had a right to demand. The Commodore drew his dirk and stabbed him thrice, when he fell. Gale was unarmed. You will shortly see the account of this unfortunate affair; the above statement I believe to be true.

"No discussion has yet commenced on either of the many resolutions for restricting our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain.—No negociator has, to my knowledge, been appointed by the President; for the Court of St. James."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806.

Congress.—Nothing of the proceedings of our national legislature, has transpired to answer the expectations of the people, in regard to the vigorous measures recommended by the President in his message. No plans have as yet been adopted to raise our degraded country from the humiliating posture in which it has been placed by a feeble administration; or to prevent the continuance of those injuries and insults which a timid, crouching servile policy has brought upon it. The only measure that *looks* like *defence*, and we believe it is calculated for *appearance* only, is the resolution which has lately passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to call out a detachment of 100,000 militia, and providing for the expense by a vote of 2,000,000 of dollars. In the course of the debate on this subject, Mr. Masters, a member from the state of New-York, though a democrat, censured the measure for its imbecility, and, the House for want of energy, in the following blunt, but biting and sarcastic manner:

"Mr. Masters hoped the bill would pass, as he thought from the disposition he had seen in the house *it was all it was likely to do.* He wanted exceedingly to be able to tell his constituents, we had done something. When I go home and they ask me, "well, have you made provision for fortifying our harbors?" I shall answer with great comfort "no, but we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you raised any troops to repel Spanish aggressions? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you taken any measures to avenge our impressed fellow citizens? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you built any navy for the protection of our commerce? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." I hope as we are likely to get nothing else we shall at least have the satisfaction of this measure."

At the last date of the proceedings of Congress, they had been in session twelve weeks, and the spirit of a dignified nation to resist accumulated injuries, had not appeared in their deliberations. Perusing the debate on the report of the committee as relating to the fortification of our ports, &c. we are induced to believe, *nothing* efficient will be done on this subject. The EXPENSE! that pitiful system of economy; that fear of taxation, lest their popularity should be in jeopardy, will, we fear, cause our present rulers, to neglect the great interests of the nation, and leave our defenceless coast exposed to the ravages of an enemy, who, in one day, could take more property from the country than would be sufficient to protect it for years.—Miserable policy! Ye will not protect a commerce that affords you your revenue; ye will not pay a *small* sum to save from destruction an immense interest!

SECRET EXPEDITION.

The Philadelphia Gazette, a paper attached to the interests of the Spanish Minister, has lately addressed a number of Questions to Mr. *Madison*, on the subject of the fitting out of "*the Leander*," in which it is pretty strongly hinted, that the expedition is directed against the Spanish colony of Carraccas; and that the administration, with a knowledge of the enterprize, had winked at the transaction.

To these questions, a writer in the Baltimore Evening Post, has addressed

ONE OR TWO QUESTIONS TO THE QUERIST.

Were not these questions written by the Marquis de Yrujo?

Are there not some men who would do or say any thing to carry a favorite object?

Has not the Marquis done and said very *queer* things?

Has not the Marquis got plenty of money which he is very willing to bestow on those willing to do him certain favors?

If the foregoing is not from the pen of the Marquis, how much has he paid you for your services?

Do you suppose Mr. Madison so devoid of common understanding as to answer an anonymous or hireling paragraphist—or the people fools enough to believe your imputations made without a shadow of foundation?

A Census of the City of *New-York* has recently been completed. The following is the statement:—

Free white Males,	35 384
do. do. Females,	36 378
Other free persons,	1 960
Slaves,	1,058
Total,	75,780
In 1801, the total was,	60 489
Increase in 5 years,	15 291

It is also stated that about 27,000 people left their usual residence in the city, during the sickness, the last season.

Another Treaty has lately been concluded beween the United States and the Choctaw Indians, by which the former has acquired an addition of 5,000,000 acres of territory. For this tract the United States are to pay 50,000 Dollars and an annuity of three thousand more. It is stated that this acquisition is of considerable importance; as it cuts off all communication between the Indians and West Florida.

Some of the Philadelphia Insurance Companies have determined not to insure Spanish risks without a reservation against seizures in port.—This resolution is occasioned, probably, by the sailing of the secret expedition from New-York.

The Legislature of New-York has passed a vote of thanks to Lieut. THORN, of the United States navy, a native of that State, for the bravery he displayed as one of the heroic band that destroyed the Philadelphia frigate in the harbour of Tripoli.—The Virginia Legislature some time ago passed a similar vote to Lieut. O'BANNON, a native of that State, for his distinguished bravery at the capture of Derne.

A plan is proposed at New-Orleans, to form a *military association*, of citizens who do not belong to any military corps; to be always in readiness to "support the government of the United States," &c.

By a statement in a London paper, it appears that, from July 23 to November 5, 1805, the British navy captured from France and Spain, 29 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 3 corvettes, and a great number of privateers—comprising 2,220 pieces of cannon and 27,110 men!

Numerous accounts confirm the reports of a French fleet having escaped from Brest, during the absence of Admiral Cornwallis; and of the arrival of one in the West-Indies;—where a British naval force has arrived.

It is reported, the French have taken the Swedish island of St. Bartholomews; and that all the Swedish subjects in the French West-Indies have been ordered to depart.

Admiral Collingwood, on the 11th December, was before Carthagena; nothing being left in Cadiz, worthy his attention.

The force of the French fleet in the West-Indies is variously stated.—One account mentions, that 10 sail of the line, and 4 frigates had reached the city of St. Domingo, in January, and landed 1500 troops. The British have information at all the islands of the arrival of a hostile fleet in their vicinity; but the force is variously reported, as usual.

The bill to prohibit the intercourse between this country and part of the Island of St. Domingo has passed the House of Representatives of the United States as it came from the Senate.

It appears by the New-York papers that a reconciliation has taken place at New-York, between the Burr and Clinton factions, which are said to have united, with perfect cordiality, in opposition to Governor Lewis and the Livingstons.

A southern paper observes, that the civil and military commandant of the district of St. Genevieve, in Louisiana, is under arrest by order of His Excellency Gen. Wilkinson. The charges alledged against him are, speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and his purchase of Louisiana.

A French privateer sailed on the 30th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope, on a cruise off St. Helena; is a low built fast-sailing ship, disguised to appear like a merchantman, and has "Swift of Newport," painted on her Stern. Her name is the Napoleon; she carries 30 guns, 18 pounders, has two hundred men, and is commanded by a *Woman* in *petty-coats*, who is both *Captain* and *Owner*, and who keeps up as tight a degree of discipline as if she wore the *Breeches*.

N. Y. Gazette.

On Saturday the 1st inst. the General Assembly of this State, holden at East-Greenwich, adjourned.—During the session, a Charter was granted to the NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.—The resolutions of the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States were rejected.—The time of the Assembly was principally occupied in the trial and disposal of private petitions, and on business of a local nature.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The editor having received letters from several persons of distinction in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, most of whom are personally unknown to him, advising him to republish his numbers on neutral rights in a more permanent form, and their advice having been backed by that of some of the most respectable of his friends in this place, makes the following reply to all these applications at once.

His circumstances are not such as to enable him, unassisted, to carry on a work through the press of the magnitude this would be, nor would prudence justify the attempt without the support of a subscription to at least an indemnifying amount. The subject is becoming in some degree trite, and, to borrow from a letter before me, public curiosity, always capricious and easily wearied is somewhat abated for reading performances of this nature. As however, the numbers which have appeared in this paper, and which are in a state of preparation to appear will, when the series is compleated, afford at least a more extensive view of the subject, in all its aspects, than any publication that has yet issued from the press; the editor is ready, and even desirous, to comply with the requests with which he has been honoured, if a subscription for that purpose can be filled. And that the experiment may be fairly made, he offers the following proposals.

The *numbers*, with those to come, shall be remoulded, revised and corrected, and form a first part; a particular answer to some of the sophisms of war in disguise, will form a second part; and a collection of all the official documents and memorials which have appeared, having relation to the same subject shall be added by way of *Appendix*; so as to put the purchaser in possession of a book to which he may at any time refer on a question of such great national moment.

As it is not practicable to ascertain what the size of the book will be, it is not easy to fix upon the price. It is possible it may extend to a volume of 400, or perhaps 500 pages, and it will be afforded at the usual price of a work of such a size. To be put to press as soon as the appearance of the subscription list will justify it.

Editors disposed to promote such a work will confer a favour, by giving the above a place in their papers.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

New-York, February 24, 1806.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

MARRIED.—In this town, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL LOPEZ, Merchant, to Miss JUDITH SEIXAS, daughter of Moses Seixas, Esq.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 7.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Fame, Lawton,	New-York
CLEARED,	For
Brig John, Thatcher,	Barbadoes
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New-York

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

LIFE of Gen. MOREAU, price 87½ Cents.

2d edition of WAR IN DISGUISE, price 75 Cents.

ANSWER TO WAR IN DISGUISE, price 50 Cents.

☞ MEDICAL and LAW-BOOKS, (and ANY BOOK which is not for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,) procured at the shortest notice—and on as reasonable terms as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

☞ *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for February, 1806, is received at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Books.*

Newport, March 7, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (*with many others*) the following valuable BOOKS, which the Public may rely will be sold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America—viz.

PAUSANIAS's Greece, (*with elegant Plates*) 3 vols. 8vo

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Zollikofer's Sermons, translated by the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. 4 vols. 8vo—*These Sermons (which have lately been translated) are spoken of in the London Critical Review, for* 1805, *as no "common productions"; and are recommended to the Christian World in general, in the strongest terms of approbation—Mr. Zollikofer is called, by the Reviewers, "the German Demosthenes."*—The Review may be seen at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Cæsar's Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo

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Dobson's Petrarch (*with elegant Plates*) 2 vols. 12mo

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Southey's Thalaba, 2 vols 8vo.

Langhorne's Fables of Flora (*with elegant Plates*) 2 vols. 12mo

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The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, 3 vols.

Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo—*a new and valuable work.*

Stavorinus's voyages to the East-Indies, 3 vols. 8vo

History of Mexico (lately published) extracted from the Spanish and Mexican historians, from manuscripts and ancient paintings of the Indians, illustrated by charts, and other copper plates; to which are added, critical dissertations on the land animals and inhabitants of Mexico, by Abbe D. Francisco Saverio Clavigero, translated from the original Italian, by Charles Cullen, Esq. in 3 vols 8vo—*A work of the highest reputation.*

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Rural Recreations, or the Gardener's Instructor; exhibiting in a clear and perspicuous manner, all the operations necessary in the Kitchen, Flower, and Fruit-Garden, &c. &c. for every month in the year, with a treatise on the management of Bees. To which is subjoined a complete catalogue of useful and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants. With their varieties and parts used for medicinal and culinary purposes; by a society of practical Gardeners.—*with elegant plates*, 1 vol. 8vo

Rural Recreations, or modern Farmer's Calendar, and monthly Instructor; exhibiting under a comprehensive form all the operations necessary on a Farm, for every month in the year; as well as all the recent improvements in Agriculture and Economy; by a Farmer; illustrated with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.

Golden Treasury, 1 vol. 12mo. &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, On his Wharf,

SIX Hundred Weight of excellent Clover Seed.

Fourteen Hundred Bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT.

Five Thousand Weight of smoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Thirty Hogsheads of New Rum.

Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.

Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER,

Has just Received, and for Sale,

An Assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's.

Pease from Mr Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:

Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Battersea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:

3 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, case-knife and whipany
Bush do.
White, six-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish:

Salmon, scarlet and early-short

Turnip:

Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:

Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:

Early long, green and prickly do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.
Double Parsley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Nasturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

own troops and 18,666 Swedes. When they were a *third time* attacked by the French army; a most obstinate and bloody battle ensued which lasted *three successive days*. The whole French army eventually gave way.—Bonaparte was endeavouring to return to Vienna with his defeated army, but was closely pursued by the Russians.

The Austrians attacked the left wing of Bonaparte's Army under Murat, where they are stated to have gained considerable advantage. The Messenger added that when he left the field of battle, the fate of the campaign was considered as nearly decided, *by the complete defeat of the French.*

FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1806.

"Strange as it may appear, our wise President who not long since *could do nothing wrong* now can do nothing to please his party, as a party. Better had it been for him had he never employed Callender to vilify our worthies, by which and such like means he rose to power; better for him, had he remained in utter obscurity, for he must suffer an awful downfall! He is becoming very unpopular with all parties.

"Col. Burr is again in the city. Whether he or Mr. King will go to Europe is uncertain.

"Letters were received lately from the Mediterranean, stating that Commodore Rodgers had killed Capt. Gale of the Marines! for remonstrating with him, on a severe punishment inflicted on a marine. I give you only report. Gale remonstrated warmly on the impropriety of the punishment. The Commodore struck him; they closed and were parted by an officer. Gale said there was a time for all things, and when they arrived in the United States, he hoped the Commodore would give him the satisfaction he had a right to demand. The Commodore drew his dirk and stabbed him thrice, when he fell. Gale was unarmed. You will shortly see the account of this unfortunate affair; the above statement I believe to be true.

"No discussion has yet commenced on either of the many resolutions for restricting our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain.—No negociator has, to my knowledge, been appointed by the President; for the Court of St. James."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806.

Congress.—Nothing of the proceedings of our national legislature, has transpired to answer the expectations of the people, in regard to the vigorous measures recommended by the President in his message. No plans have as yet been adopted to raise our degraded country from the humiliating posture in which it has been placed by a feeble administration; or to prevent the continuance of those injuries and insults which a timid, crouching servile policy has brought upon it. The only measure that *looks* like *defence*, and we believe it is calculated for *appearance* only, is the resolution which has lately passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to call out a detachment of 100 000 militia, and providing for the expense by a vote of 2,000,000 of dollars. In the course of the debate on this subject, Mr. Masters, a member from the state of New-York, though a democrat, censured the measure for its imbecility, and, the House for want of energy, in the following blunt, but biting and sarcastic manner:

"Mr. Masters hoped the bill would pass, as he thought from the disposition he had seen in the house *it was all it was likely to do.* He wanted exceedingly to be able to tell his constituents, we had done something. When I go home and they ask me, "well, have you made provision for fortifying our harbors?" I shall answer with great comfort "no, but we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you raised any troops to repel Spanish aggressions? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you taken any measures to avenge our impressed fellow citizens? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." Have you built any navy for the protection of our commerce? "No. But we have authorized a detachment of an hundred thousand militia." I hope as we are likely to get nothing else we shall at least have the satisfaction of this measure."

At the last date of the proceedings of Congress, they had been in session twelve weeks, and the spirit of a dignified nation to resist accumulated injuries, had not appeared in their deliberations. Perusing the debate on the report of the committee as relating to the fortification of our ports, &c. we are induced to believe, *nothing* efficient will be done on this subject. The EXPENSE! that pitiful system of economy; that fear of taxation, lest their popularity should be in jeopardy, will, we fear, cause our present rulers, to neglect the great interests of the nation, and leave our defenceless coast exposed to the ravages of an enemy, who, in one day, could take more property from the country than would be sufficient to protect it for years.—Miserable policy! Ye will not protect a commerce that affords you your revenue; ye will not pay a *small* sum to save from destruction an immense interest!

SECRET EXPEDITION.

The Philadelphia Gazette, a paper attached to the interests of the Spanish Minister, has lately addressed a number of Questions to Mr. *Madison*, on the subject of the fitting out of "*the Leander*," in which it is pretty strongly hinted, that the expedition is directed against the Spanish colony of Carraccas; and that the administration, with a knowledge of the enterprize, had winked at the transaction.

To these questions, a writer in the Baltimore Evening Post, has addressed

ONE OR TWO QUESTIONS TO THE QUERIST.

Were not these questions written by the Marquis de Yrujo?

Are there not some men who would do or say any thing to carry a favorite object?

Has not the Marquis done and said very *queer* things?

Has not the Marquis got plenty of money which he is very willing to bestow on those willing to do him certain favors?

If the foregoing is not from the pen of the Marquis, how much has he paid you for your services?

Do you suppose Mr. Madison so devoid of common understanding as to answer an anonymous or hireling paragraphist—or the people fools enough to believe your imputations made without a shadow of foundation?

A Census of the City of *New-York* has recently been completed. The following is the statement:—

Free white Males,	35 384
do. do. Females,	36 378
Other free persons,	1 960
Slaves,	2,058
Total,	75,780
In 1801, the total was,	60 489
Increase in 5 years,	15 291

It is also stated that about 27,000 people left their usual residence in the city, during the sickness, the last season.

Another Treaty has lately been concluded beween the United States and the Choctaw Indians, by which the former has acquired an addition of 5,000 000 acres of territory. For this tract the United States are to pay 50,000 Dollars and an annuity of three thousand more. It is stated that this acquisition is of considerable importance; as it cuts off all communication between the Indians and West Florida.

Some of the Philadelphia Insurance Companies have determined not to insure Spanish risks without a reservation against seizures in port.—This resolution is occasioned, probably, by the sailing of the secret expedition from New-York.

The Legislature of New-York has passed a vote of thanks to Lieut. THORN, of the United States navy, a native of that State, for the bravery he displayed as one of the heroic band that destroyed the Philadelphia frigate in the harbour of Tripoli.—The Virginia Legislature some time ago passed a similar vote to Lieut. O'BANNON, a native of that State, for his distinguished bravery at the capture of Derne.

A plan is proposed at New-Orleans, to form a *military association*, of citizens who do not belong to any military corps; to be always in readiness to "support the government of the United States," &c.

By a statement in a London paper, it appears that, from July 23 to November 5, 1805, the British navy captured from France and Spain, 29 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 3 corvettes, and a great number of privateers—comprising 2 220 pieces of cannon and 27,110 men!

Numerous accounts confirm the reports of a French fleet having escaped from Brest, during the absence of Admiral Cornwallis; and of the arrival of one in the West-Indies;—where a British naval force has arrived.

It is reported, the French have taken the Swedish island of St. Bartholomews; and that all the Swedish subjects in the French West-Indies have been ordered to depart.

Admiral Collingwood, on the 11th December, was before Carthagena; nothing being left in Cadiz, worthy his attention.

The force of the French fleet in the West-Indies is variously stated.—One account mentions, that 10 sail of the line, and 4 frigates had reached the city of St. Domingo, in January, and landed 1500 troops. The British have information at all the islands of the arrival of a hostile fleet in their vicinity; but the force is variously reported, as usual.

The bill to prohibit the intercourse between this country and part of the Island of St. Domingo has passed the House of Representatives of the United States as it came from the Senate.

It appears by the New-York papers that a reconciliation has taken place at New-York, between the Burr and Clinton factions, which are said to have united, with perfect cordiality, in opposition to Governor Lewis and the Livingstons.

A southern paper observes, that the civil and military commandant of the district of St. Genevieve, in Louisiana, is under arrest by order of His Excellency Gen. Wilkinson. The charges alledged against him are, speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and his purchase of Louisiana.

A French privateer sailed on the 30th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope, on a cruise off St. Helena; is a low built fast-sailing ship, disguised to appear like a merchantman, and has "Swift of Newport," painted on her Stern. Her name is the Napoleon; she carries 30 guns, 18 pounders, has two hundred men, and is commanded by a *Woman* in *petty-coats*, who is both *Captain* and *Owner*, and who keeps up as tight a degree of discipline as if she wore the *Breeches*.

N. Y. Gazette.

On Saturday the 1st inst. the General Assembly of this State, holden at East-Greenwich, adjourned.—During the session, a Charter was granted to the NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.—The resolutions of the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States were rejected.—The time of the Assembly was principally occupied in the trial and disposal of private petitions, and on business of a local nature.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The editor having received letters from several persons of distinction in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, most of whom are personally unknown to him, advising him to republish his numbers on neutral rights in a more permanent form, and their advice having been backed by that of some of the most respectable of his friends in this place, makes the following reply to all these applications at once.

His circumstances are not such as to enable him, unassisted, to carry on a work through the press of the magnitude this would be, nor would prudence justify the attempt without the support of a subscription to at least an indemnifying amount. The subject is becoming in some degree trite, and, to borrow from a letter before me, public curiosity, always capricious and easily wearied is somewhat abated for reading performances of this nature. As however, the numbers which have appeared in this paper, and which are in a state of preparation to appear will, when the series is compleated, afford at least a more extensive view of the subject, in all its aspects, than any publication that has yet issued from the press; the editor is ready, and even desirous, to comply with the requests with which he has been honoured, if a subscription for that purpose can be filled. And that the experiment may be fairly made, he offers the following proposals.

The *numbers*, with those to come, shall be remoulded, revised and corrected, and form a first part; a particular answer to some of the sophisms of war in disguise, will form a second part; and a collection of all the official documents and memorials which have appeared, having relation to the same subject shall be added by way of *Appendix*; so as to put the purchaser in possession of a book to which he may at any time refer on a question of such great national moment.

As it is not practicable to ascertain what the size of the book will be, it is not easy to fix upon the price. It is possible it may extend to a volume of 400, or perhaps 500 pages, and it will be afforded at the usual price of a work of such a size. To be put to press as soon as the appearance of the subscription list will justify it.

Editors disposed to promote such a work will confer a favour, by giving the above a place in their papers.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

New-York, February 24, 1806.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

MARRIED.—In this town, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL LOPEZ, Merchant, to Miss JUDITH SEIXAS, daughter of Moses Seixas, Esq.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Lawton,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig John, Thatcher,	Barbadoes
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New-York

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

LIFE of Gen. MOREAU, price 87½ Cents.

2d edition of WAR IN DISGUISE, price 75 Cents.

ANSWER TO WAR IN DISGUISE, price 50 Cents.

☞ MEDICAL and LAW-BOOKS, (and ANY BOOK which is not for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,) procured at the shortest notice—and on as reasonable terms as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

☞ *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for February*, 1806, *is received at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Books.*

Newport, March 7, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED,

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Golden Treasury, 1 vol. 12mo. &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

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At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

SIX Hundred Weight of excellent Clover Seed.

Fourteen Hundred Bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT.

Five Thousand Weight of smoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Thirty Hogsheads of New Rum;

Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel;

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.

Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

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Pease from Mr Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
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Cabbage:
Early Dutch
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Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, case-knife and whipany
Bush do.
White, six-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish:
Salmon, scarlet and early-short

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.
Double Parsley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Nasturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

POETRY.

FROM MRS. OPIE'S POEMS.

TO THE GLOW-WORM.

GEM of this lone and silent vale,
Treasure of evening's pensive hour!
I come thy fairy rays to hail,
I come a votive strain to pour.

Nor chilly damps, nor paths untrod,
Shall from thy shrine my footsteps fright;
Thy lamp shall guide me o'er the sod,
And cheer the gathering mists of night.

Again thy yellow fire impart;—
Lo! planets shed a mimic day;
Lo! vivid meteors round me dart;
On western clouds red lightnings play!

But I disdain these garish fires
Sporting on evening's sultry wing;
Thy humbler light my eye admires,
Thy soft retiring charms I sing.

Thine is an unobtrusive blaze,
Content in lowly shades to shine;
And much I wish, while thus I gaze,
To make thy modest merit mine.

For, long by youth's wild wishes cast
On the false world's tempestuous sea,
I seek retirement's shore at last,
And find a monitor in thee.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON OSTENTATION.

HE that boasteth, if he be not ignorant, is at least inconsiderate, and knows little of the casualties which man is exposed to; if he had intrinsic worth, he would rather wait till the world had found it, than impatiently proclaim it; it is more true satisfaction for a man to know himself honest than for all the world to approve him so—Virtue is built upon herself, and we disgrace her work when we go about to seduce the voice of approbation.

Phocion called bragging Laosthenes the cypress tree, which makes a fair shew, but seldom bears any fruit. He that does good for applause only, fails of the right end, since to be truly virtuous, is to be so for virtue's sake. To act well is as much applause as a good man labors for. When a soldier boasted too much of a scar in his forehead, he was asked by Augustus if he did not get it when he looked back in flight.—To neglect fame is far more noble than to beg it—We do but undervalue goodness, when slighting her inward approbation, we seek the uncertain warrant of men.

THE ANSWER,
TO WAR IN DISGUISE,

Is just Received,
AND FOR SALE AT
The Office of the Newport Mercury, price 62½ Cents,

THIS production, from the pen of one of the ablest writers in this country, breathing the manly spirit of an American, who feels and boldly avows an honest indignation, at the insults offered to our flag, will be read with great interest by every friend to the independence and prosperity of the United States. It possesses a stile of superior elegance, is replete with arguments short but conclusive, and with irony as severe, as it is delicate.—This excellent vindication of Neutral Rights, is highly important to the citizens of all neutral states.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above,

A Treatise of the relative Rights and Duties of BELLIGERENT and NEUTRAL POWERS, in maritime Affairs, &c.—by Robert Ward, Esq. author of the "enquiry into the history and foundation of the law of nations in Europe to the age of Grotius."—1 vol. 8vo.
Feb. 21, 1806.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

WRAPPING PAPER
Of a good Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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The following BOOKS (with many others) are just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston, viz.

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February 7, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf
FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL SANFORD, Cabinet-maker, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent; do hereby notify the said creditors to said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for that purpose.
JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ELIZABETH SANFORD, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Feb. 21, 1805.

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MEIN & ROGERS,
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Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

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STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

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SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

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CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

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SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,
Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,
A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7- 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Red
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or Size properly prepared.
By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.
THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1 Dollar	a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do.	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.
By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*
Newport, February 13, 1806.

FOR SALE,
FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

FOR SALE,
And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames-Street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

POETRY.

FROM MRS. OPIE'S POEMS.

TO THE GLOW-WORM.

GEM of this lone and silent vale,
Treasure of evening's pensive hour!
I come thy fairy rays to hail,
I come a votive strain to pour.

Nor chilly damps, nor paths untrod,
Shall from thy shrine my footsteps fright;
Thy lamp shall guide me o'er the sod,
And cheer the gathering mists of night.

Again thy yellow fire impart;—
Lo! planets shed a mimic day;
Lo! vivid meteors round me dart;
On western clouds red lightnings play!

But I disdain these garish fires
Sporting on evening's sultry wing;
Thy humbler light my eye admires,
Thy soft retiring charms I sing.

Thine is an unobtrusive blaze,
Content in lowly shades to shine;
And much I wish, while thus I gaze,
To make thy modest merit mine.

For, long by youth's wild wishes cast
On the false world's tempestuous sea,
I seek retirement's shore at last,
And find a monitor in thee.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON OSTENTATION.

HE that boasteth, if he be not ignorant, is at least inconsiderate, and knows little of the casualties which man is exposed to; if he had intrinsic worth, he would rather wait till the world had found it, than impatiently proclaim it; it is more true satisfaction for a man to know himself honest than for all the world to approve him so—Virtue is built upon herself, and we disgrace her work when we go about to seduce the voice of approbation.

Phocion called bragging Laosthenes the cypress tree, which makes a fair shew, but seldom bears any fruit. He that does good for applause only, fails of the right end, since to be truly virtuous, is to be so for virtue's sake. To act well is as much applause as a good man labors for. When a soldier boasted too much of a scar in his forehead, he was asked by Augustus if he did not get it when he looked back in flight.—To neglect fame is far more noble than to beg it—We do but undervalue goodness, when slighting her inward approbation, we seek the uncertain warrant of men.

THE ANSWER,
TO WAR IN DISGUISE,

Is just Received,
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The Office of the Newport Mercury, price 62½ Cents,

THIS production, from the pen of one of the ablest writers in this country, breathing the manly spirit of an American, who feels and boldly avows an honest indignation, at the insults offered to our flag, will be read with great interest by every friend to the independence and prosperity of the United States. It possesses a stile of superior elegance, is replete with arguments short but conclusive, and with irony as severe, as it is delicate. —This excellent vindication of Neutral Rights, is highly important to the citizens of all neutral states.

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Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

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90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron, } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
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JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

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Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7- 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Red.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a* 3 *Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1 Dollar;	a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do.	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.
By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*
Newport, February 13, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Jan 20, 1806.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames-street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.